Claims:

1. Aramid fibrils having in the wet phase a Canadian Standard Freeness (CSF) value less than 300 ml and after drying a specific surface area (SSA) less than 7 m^2/g and a weight weighted length for particles having a length > 250 μm ($WL_{0.25}$) less than 1.2 mm.
2. The fibrils of claim 1 wherein in the wet phase the CSF value is less than 150 ml and after drying the SSA is less than 1.5 m^2/g.
3. The fibrils of any one of claims 1-2 wherein the aramid is para-aramid, preferably poly(para-phenylene terephthalamide).
4. A method of preparing the fibrils of claims 1-3 comprising the steps
   a. polymerizing an aromatic diamine and an aromatic dicarboxylic acid halide to an aramid polymer, in a mixture of N-methylpyrrolidone or dimethylacetamide and calcium chloride or lithium chloride, to obtain a dope wherein the polymer is dissolved in the mixture and the polymer concentration is 2 to 6 wt.%,
   b. converting the dope to fibrils by using a jet spin nozzle under a gas stream, and
   c. coagulating the fibrils using a coagulation jet.
5. The method according to claim 4 wherein at least part of the hydrochloric acid formed is neutralized to obtain a neutralized dope.
6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the ηrel (relative viscosity) of the aramid polymer is between 2.0 and 5.0.
7. A paper made of constituents comprising at least 2 wt.%, preferably at least 5 wt.%, most preferably at least 10 wt.% of the aramid fibrils of any one of claims 1-3.